THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TEIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the Vailed States receiving special dispatches scal of core, or represented by Special Correspondents with either Prairies or French armies, and at the leading cap-THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an im perject form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York

PEACE DIPLOMACY.

M. THIERS'S PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH GOV-ERNMENT-JULES FAVRE'S OFFER TO BIS-MARCK-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1876. Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral Powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the rostoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood; it would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representations by force if they were not accepted-views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers' proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers' purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe. and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate Government in France. On the advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraped you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials, or the power of offering any guarantees on the part of

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had be sought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotiations on specified terms. The answer received from Prussia takes the form of two ques-

First: Supposing the terms of the armistice agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them-meaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasbourg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations?

Second: Supposing the army accepts, will the

M. Favre replied: "We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation. We will convoke the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time. a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that Assembly which should be free to express the National will, we to resign our powers into its hands. If such Assembly accepts and ratisfies our acts, that will be a full guarantee to Prussia."

Obviously, this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the Assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismarck.

As to the supposed purposes of Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace, as telegraphed by THE TRIBUNE'S Berlin correspondence, he writes by post that his information came direct from the Berlin Foreign Office. From other information, I presume it to be the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin-that Court faction which does not share Bismarck's views, but which has always retained considerable influence over the King In any case, it does not extend beyond negotistions for peace, leaving France to decide her own distinies thereafter. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views, and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French Government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace to which it agrees. G. W. S.

RUSSIA DECLINES ALL EFFORTS AT MEDIATION-ALL HOPE OF INTERVENTION GONE-BIS-

MARCE'S REPLY TO FAVRE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15, 1870. The Times this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting the latest intelligence on the question of

"Russia declines all further effort for mediation. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England, as defeating the French hope for armed intervention. Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is reported that the Foreign Office here has Bismarck's reply to the demand of Jules Favre for an armistice. Count Bismarck says there are questions yet to be settled with France before the suspension of hostilities is possible.

It is thought here that the extraordinary measures of defense at Paris will act strongly in favor of peace, though some of the Paris journals to-day insist that mediation is impossible. The Peuple Franraiseays that none of the foreign Powers have offered to intervene in favor of France, and that no such offers would be accepted.

The Journal of this city (official organ) regrets the refusal of the Prussian Government to treat only with the French Emperor for peace. The Journal says, as Napoleen cannot again reign in France, he tannot, as a consequence, enforce the treaty.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

EXIRMISHING BETWEEN THE FRENCH SHARP-SHOOTERS AND THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE-THE FRENCH FARMERS BURNING THEIR HAY AND GRAIN-PRUSSIANS AMBUSCADED BY THE FREE-SHOOTERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in aris telegraphs on the 15th inst., midnight: "The sall to arms is just sounded for the Mobiles and Kationals, and the number of sentinels on the ramparts is doubled. The Prussians have Bourget. been signaled. Several Uhlans captured at Meaux have been brought into Paris by the gendarmes of Creteil (a village six miles south-east of Paris). Today the Prussians captured the 1:17 train on its arrival at Senlis, seven miles beyond Chantilly, and fired into the 1:20 train. None were wounded. The railroad service is now suppressed between Paris and Chantilly. News is just in that yesterday 150 Uhlans | the Western Departments, and those bordering on the satered Senlis. At Coulommiers and Crecy, towns | Pyrenees. In the Departments of Bouches du Rhoue near Meaux, the Prussians forced into the service the and Garde, the volunteer enrollments exceed 50,000. them into their own regiments.

" In the morning there was an engagement on the Lyons.

27 and 16 miles S. S. E. of Paris), between sharpshooters and Prussians, the result of which is unknown, but many were wounded. The Mobiles are burning woods, &c., by Government order, at Gonesse, Bonneuil, Le-Blanc-Mesnil, Econen, Villiersle-Rel, and Gennevilliers, places within about 10 miles of Paris, on the north and north-east, Hay and wheat stacks are burned by the farmers, and only clumps of trees are left in the plains.

"Sept. 16-Evening.-Yesterday about 600 Prussians appeared at Clamart (5 miles s. w. of Paris), within gunshot of the fort of Vannes. They had crept in under cover of the woods on the hights. These woods join those of Versailles by those of Meudon. Sevres and Viroflay, and were too green to be more than imperfectly burned. The advanced guard also signaled Prussians at Creteil within shot of the fort of Charonne and 24 miles from Charenton. Barricades were erected by the Mobiles there. The population is gone. The Prussians were brought to the Elysées last evening at 8, among whom were the spies taken in the neighborhood of Creteil by Col. Lafon of the First Corps of Scouts-a volunteer mounted corps. A convoy of provisions and munitions was captured with them. They arrived by the Eastern Railway at 9:30 p. m. yesterday. The commandant of the corps of scouts signaled 1,000 Prussian infantry at Lagny (10 miles south-west of Meaux) with a considerable number of Uhlans; and also 50 of the latter at Claye, about two-thirds of the distance of Meaux, on the high-road thence to Paris. A heavy cannonade and fusillade is reported to have been heard vesterday on the river from St. Owen in the direction of Bourget.

"The forests burn but slowly, all the trees being green and much rain having fallen. At night no flames are visible from any elevation, except the reflection from stacks of hay, straw, and grain fired by proprietors to deprive the Prussians. Great clearances have, however, been effected so as to permit artillery fire. At Montreuil, near Vincennes, where the celebrated peach gardens were, the inclosed orchards have been demolished for the same purpose. The tell-bridge at Asniéres was blown up yes terday: as yet the railway bridge is not.

"Thirty soldiers, detached from Fort Charenton, and reconneitering, killed two Uhlans, and repulsed 60, yesterday afternoon. Later, an officer of Uhlans, in private clothes, wearing the Képi and the Itulian military medal, was arrested. There was trouble to save him from the fury of the crowd. He was conveyed to prison, with his eyes bandaged. Two hussars, and an officer with a subaltern, were also captured, and escorted to headquarters. These were wounded and taken in the plain of St. Denis. They had lost themselves; they speak French perfectly. The gendarmerie of Creteil have also brought in two Uhlans and two spies. At Villier St. George a squadron of Uhlans yesterday rushed out of a wood, stopped a carriage and robbed and maltreated the persons in it.

"The bridge of Joinville-le-Pont beyond Vincennes was blown up at 3 yesterday afternoon, the Prussians having been signaled in the woods of Villier and Notre Dame. This was the last bridge on the Marne in the Department of Seine and Seine-et-Oise. Trains now go no farther than Vincennes.

"The Governor of St. Denis informs Trochu that Prussian scouts were in small numbers at 9:20 last night at Villeneuve, Namartia, and Plessis-aux-Bois preceding a column of 3,000 men at Villiers-Cotterets, and another of 10,000 at Nanteuil. Soissons is blockaded by cavalry.

Mobiles reconnoitering at Saint-Croix-Enplaine encountered only a few Prussian scouts. Six hundred Prussians were at Colombey; none at Commercy. The troops yesterday at Void and Vancoureurs were rejoined near Toul by about 4,000 men from Fontainebleau. To-day the Sub-Prefect telegraphs that he hears from the Mayor of Montereau of the and breakfast : that peasants arrested 12 with their | from this city will be stopped to-day. arms and baggage; that men from Montereau are going to assist the peasants, and that the prisoners will be forwarded to Fontainebleau. Near Fontainebleau part of a corps of freeshooters got Prussians into an ambuscade on the road to Guignes, inflicting heavy loss. The commandant of Vincennes sends a message this morning that his patrols had not yet seen the Prussians; of their whereabouts nothing could be known, as the bridge of Joinville had been totally destroyed, but they are supposed yet to be at a considerable dis-

CAVALRY PICKETS WITHIN GUNSHOT DISTANCE OF THE FORTS OF PARIS-SEVERAL RAIL-ROAD TRAINS CAPTURED.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The Prussians are slowly concentrating around this city. The cavalry pickets have occupied Cretiel and Clamart, within gunshot distance of the forts outside the fortifications. Bretenil and Neuillysur-Marne have also been occupied by scouting parties. A large force, stated at 15,000, was yesterday at Joinville, only seven miles from the city. The Prussian headquarters are at Meaux.

A force of 5,000 infantry and cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with 20 cannon, occupied Colmar on Thursday, after a skirmish with the French riflemen.

This morning a squadron of mounted scouts skirmished with the Prussian Huzzars in the neighborhood of Saint Denis, and wounded two of them, and had three men wounded slightly.

A company of the 11th Battalion of the Mobiles attacked this morning a body of Uhlans near Jouville le-pont, and took eight prisoners and four horses. The villages of Saint Maur, Ar-des-Fosses, and Nogent-sur-Marne have been abandoned by the inhabitants.

The Prussians are at Creteil, Calmant, Charenton, and St. Onen-almost within cannon-shot of the walls of Paris. A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters, and several convoys of munitions of war and provisions were also captured. The Prussians now oc cupy some of the small woods around Paris which were too green to burn. Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of

ANOTHER LARGE ARMY ORGANIZING AT TOURS-OVER A MILLION VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED-ARMS ARRIVING FROM THE UNITED STATES. Paris, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The military headquarters at Tours are rapidly organizing a large army to be known as the Army of the Loire. It is to be formed of the contingents of young men drawn by the conscription, incorporating In all France, over a million have been enrolled. Italian volunteers in great numbers have arrived at

arrived at Toulon with 500 American volunteers and with 20 cannon and a poutoon equi-7,000 rifles.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE-THE REGULAR TROOPS TO OPERATE IN THE FIELD-DIS-SATISFACTION AMONG THE GARDE MOBILE-DECREE REGULATING THE PRICES OF PRO-VISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "The employés of the Northern and Eastern Railways have been armed, and ordered to practice the exercises of the manual of arms in the court-yards of the stations. Immense quantities of grain and fodder are brought into the center of the open squares from the railway stations where

they were stored. "On Wednesday evening a very large force of regular troops, reported at 80,000, left Paris to operate

"There is great dissatisfaction still among the Mobiles, because the officers nominated by the Emperor are not yet removed. The Government is pressed to make extensive changes.

upon the open field.

"There is wonderful order in Paris; there are no policemen, yet there are no riots, no drunken men, nobody attacked, insulted or robbed.

"There was a false alarm last night (15th) and the whole city was in great excitement. Mobiles were out by thousands; in the quarters where they are lodged, cries of 'to arms' were heard in every street. Women were rushing to doors and windows, or flying through the streets; Home and National Guards were running to the armories; Mobiles were dispersing themselves everywhere. It was reported that the Prussians were attacking Vincennes and Charenton. In the Rue Vivienne at 11 o'clock, access to the Place de la Bourse was stopped by the Mobiles.

"The sewers have been inspected, in consequence of a report that a quantity of petroleum had been thrown into them.

"There was real cause for alarm in an attempt on the part of the 'dangerous classes' recently expelled to reënter Paris by force. They had found themselves wedged between the forts and the Prussian advance. The National Guard defeated the attempt.

"All trains are stopped on the Northern and Eastern lines. Gendarmerie, mounted and foot, of the Department of the Seine, and other Departments adjacent, are coming into Paris. They are a fine body of men. Gen. Ducrot of MacMahon's army, who escaped from Sedan disguised as a peasant, arrived in Paris yesterday forenoon, and inspected the forts and ramparts with Trochu. He has been given an impor-

"A railway wagon full of French uniforms has been seized at the Eastern station; it was directed to the King, at Prussian headquarters. Paris is full of Prussian spies, causing apprehensions of treach-

"At a given moment within a few days the gas is to be cut off from the shops so as to economize the supply for the streets.

"A decree of the Prefect of Police here to regulate the price of butchers' meat every fortnight has caused much satisfaction. It is in contemplation to issue one fixing the price of bread. These measures are intended to prevent speculation during the siege.

THE CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE-NON-COMBAT-ANTS EXPELLED—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED AND TRAINS CAPTURED -TROOPS GONE TO ATTACK THE PRUSSIANS. Parts, Friday, Sept. 16, 1810.

The city has been declared in a state of siege, and a decree published ordering all non-combatants to leave the city. Thousands left the city to-day.

The Prussians having captured a railroad train at Senlis, railroad travel in that direction has been stopped. It is said that the Prussians fired into it, and that several of the passengers were either killed arrival of Uhlans at Courcelles, who demanded oats or wounded. It is thought that all railroad travel

All the regular troops as well as the Franc-Tireurs have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of the Loire. Advices received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and Free Corps are capturing many Prussians in the sub-

The forests around the city have been entirely consumed, and electric lights have been placed on all the forts around the city in order to reveal the enemy at night. Over 3,000,000 kilogrammes of gunpowder is said to be stored in the magazines here, which is twice as much as was expended at Sebas

Marshal Vaillant has been arrested. He presented himself at Bastion No. 5, was recognized by the officers, and seized by the crowd, and taken to the post of Bastion 6, amid hostile demonstrations. He was after ward conveyed in a coach to the office of the Governor of Paris. Indignation was caused a report that the Marshal said he came by order of the Emperor. The Marshal had a permit signed by Trochu. The crowd assails the office of Trochu, but the Marshal is in safety.

Trochu received to-day the advanced guard of

corps of 10,000 American volunteers. A number of vagrants, who were lately expelled from Paris, finding themselves between the walls of the city and the Prussian army, endeavored to forcibly reënter Paris, but were driven away by the troops. Many Prussian spies were arrested vesterday in and around Paris, and the citizens were with difficulty restrained from killing them. Twenty-two thousand Gardes Mobile from Brittany arrived in Paris vesterday

Gen. Ducrot who escaped from Sedan reached Paris yesterday, and will be at once appointed to an important command. The Diplomatic Corps will leave Paris if bombardment actually begins.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES. FRENCH REPORTS ABOUT METZ-SCHLESTADT MENACED-COLMAR TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED -BOMBARDMENT OF TOUL RECOMMENCED. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "Metz holds out; is asserted to contain abundant provisions and war muni-Bazaine is continually harrassing the Prussians. The inhabitants attend to their affairs when not obliged to be on the ramparts. A railway employé who left Metz on the 4th says that Bazaine had 75,00 men and sufficient provisions.

"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin telegraphs from Schlestadt, 9:20 yesterday morning, that the town was menaced, and Prussians occupied Colmar after the skirmish at Horbourg. Heavy requisitions were

From Guebwiller the Prefect telegraphed yesterday at 2 p. m. that a Baden corps of 4,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, commanded by Gen. Keller, occupied Colmar toward noon. After an exchange of shots with freeshooters, who were dispersed by artillery, the Prussians exacted provisions and forage and destroyed telegraphs and rails. The Prussians left at 2 p. m., after gathering their detachments from neighboring villages. Their total road from Melan to Brie-Comte-Robert (respectively | It is reported that the American ship Queen has strength was estimated at about 7,000 men,

page. They said they were marching on Mulhouse, and would be replaced this evening at Colmar by a fresh corps. Cannon have been heard since morning in the direction of Brisac. A telegram from Colmar yesterday, at 6:30 p. m., confirms the above intelligence. The Secretary of the General of the Haut-Rhin Department, who telegraphs, says he was made prisoner; that he had just been liberated, and that the Prussians were taking that direction. At this point his dispatch was cut.

"Telegraph from Neufchateau yesterday at 8:25 p. m. says that the bombardment of Toul recommenced that morning at 6, lasting till 2 p. m., and was resumed vigorously in the evening."

CANROBERT'S ESCAPE.

HIS FORCE SAID TO BE SIX THOUSAND STRONG-BAZAINE REPORTED ON THE WAY TO SEDAN.

BOULLON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, and are now marching toward Paris, were 6,000 strong. Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

THE CAPTURE OF LAON. TERMS OF THE SURRENDER-TERRIBLE LOSS BY THE EXPLOSION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870 THE TRIBUNE special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, on Friday afternoon, that Duke William of Mecklenburg's official report says the capitulation of Laon took place on the basis of that of Sedan. Arms to be laid down, the Gardes Mobiles to be discharged on parole, and the line infantry to go under escort to the city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed the citadel gate, two powerful detonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges, and mine, exploded, and all in the yard were buried under the ruins. There was fearful destruction, and the losses cannot be ascertained.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE. PRUSSIA PREPARED BEFOREHAND TO ABSORB THE CONGUERED TERRITORY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "Alsace and Lorraine are treated as integral parts of Prussia. The official seals and public acts relating to their administration were all ready when Prussia commenced governing those provinces, having been prepared beforehand at Berlin."

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY. LARGE ORDERS FROM THE FRENCH FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The following French orders for arms and ammunition are being executed in England: 400 boxes of rifles from a small arms company of Birmingham; six cases of rifles from Williamson Brothers; 5,000 Sniders, ready for delivery in London, price, 63 shillings each; 50,000 long Suiders, consigned to Rose, Leadenhall-st.: 20,000 long and short Sniders; 10,000 assorted Chassepots, mitrailleuses and needle guns; 1,000 army Remington revolvers. Total now executing by contract in Birmingham, Sheffield and London, 400,000. One London house contracts to supply 1,500,000 cartridges weekly. Total orders, 30,000,000. The arms and cartridges are all sent from Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven and Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. CAPTURE OF NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CORRESPOND-ENCE-MARSHAL MACMAHON AT BOUILLON-

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE RAISED. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. It is reported that the Republican Government is n possession of the cipher correspondence between the Emperor and Empress since the commencement of the war. The key to the cipher has also been discovered. Some startling developments are ex-

A dispatch from Bouillon to-day says that Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by Gen. Chazel of the Belgian army, had arrived at that place.

notified of the raising of the French blockade in the Baltie and North Seas, which occurred on the 11th

The Havre Journal says the docks in that city are overtasked; cotton, coffee, grain, and other goods, even mahogany, are being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere in order to save them from the Prussians.

A slow mail route has been arranged between this city and Paris, by way of Amiens and Rouen.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ROME SURROUNDED BY ITALIAN TROOPS-AN-OTHER SKIRMISH WITH PAPAL ZOUAVES-A NATIONAL PARLIAMENT TO BE ORGANIZED. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

From dispatches received from Florence it would seem the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully followed.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, three miles from the City of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side. The Italian headquarters on Thursday were nine miles out from Rome. Gen. Bixio has reached Coronto, near Civita Vecchia, and doubtless Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to-day. These are walled towns 25 miles south of Rome. The gendarmes, custom-house officers, and people fraternize with the Italians, and are received

with acclamations. After the complete occupation of the Papal States, Italy will instantly summon a National Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

SPAIN.

CONTROVERSY OVER OLOZAGA'S POLICY - A CHANGE IN THE CABINET EXPECTED. MADRID, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

A violent controversy is going on among the newspapers of this city as to the course pursued by Senor Olozaga, recently Minister to France. He was recalled by the Council of Ministers for having exceeded his instructions. The Republicans, however, defend him for having recognized the French Republic. It is possible some changes in the Cabinet may grow out of the discussion. Senor Sagasta is to be appointed President of the Cortes, in place of Senor Rivero, resigned. The successor Senor Sagasta has not been appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.The United States steamer Plymouth hasAfter a long debate the first Holland Cham-ber has passed the bill abolishing the death remail.

....The officers of the Bank of France no longer make weekly returns of the movement of specie, de. .Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., yesterday, un-a monument to Alexander Defoe at Burrhill Fields.

.The yacht Wasp yesterday capsized in Great destitution and suffering exists

Experiments have been made at Shoe-

.... The Grand Orient Lodge of the Masonic

.The Government of North Germany has given official notice to mariners that the approaches to Hamburg are dangerous. The usual lights are extin-guished, and the channel is filled with torpedoes.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR. At the Westchester County Fair, yesterday from 8,000 to 10,000 visitors were present. The first prize, for thoroughbreds, was awarded to Mr. Phillip Duffy of Fordham. The first premium of \$100 was for trotting horses, owned and kept in the county, that had never beaten three minutes. Mile heats, best three in five, it benten three minutes. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Nine horses were entered; six started, as follows: John Snyder's br. s. Logan; David Mapes's blk. h. Mohawk; Cor. Honglan's ch. m. Angeline; C. Heinzel's blk. h. Jack the Barber; Wm. O'Brien's ch. h. Toronto Chief, jr.; Capt. Sevrims's w. h. Snow Hall. The first heat was won by Mohawk, in 2:83. Angeline second, Logan third. The heat was given to Angeline, Mohawk being short of weight. The second, third and fourth heats were won by Logan, in 2:63, 2:464, and 2:454. Angelina second in each.

Lobelin won each heat in 544 seconds coming in about half a neck shead of Zinger. The next contest was a running race for a premium of \$100, free for al horses, catch weight, best 2 in 3, half-mile heats. The following three horses were entered, started, and came in in the order they are given, each heat:

Mr. Thomason's br. m. Lolein.

ey are given, each heat:
Mr. Thompson's br. m. Loheña.
Mr. Lutleneid's d. b. h. Zager.
Mr. Pennock's d. g. h. Wing Quill. As pecial premium will be contested for this morning by lady equestrians. The entire day will be devoted to trotting and running matches.

THE NEW-HAVEN FALL TROTTING MEETING-

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 16 .- The trot for the purse of \$2,000, free for all horses, postponed from yesterday or account of the approach of darkness, after American Girl had won the first and third heats, and Lucy the second, was decided to-day. The superior speed which American Girl had manifested led to the general opinion that she would win the race easily, and there was not, in that she would win the race casily, and there was not, in consequence, a large assemblage to witness the single heat. The betting men who had had beavily against American Girl before and during the race, after see had lost the account heat, when they freely had \$100 to \$10 against her, were in a state of consternation, for Mr. Lovell, the owner of the mare, had monepolized the whole of the money bet against her by taking all the bets offered, and declined to bedge a dollar, and they were unable to extricate themselves from their dilemma. Their only hope was that Lucy, having recovered from her fatigue, would beat the Girl, but this expectation was not realized. When the horees came upon the truck considers. ized. When the horses came upon the trace, considers ble time was lost in getting them started. A good send off was had, but American Girl took the lead at the torn, and quickly opening a wide gap, fairly outtro ted her rivals, and came home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:25; time which may fairly be considered equal to 2:20 on a good mile track. Lacy took second money, Mountain Boy third, and Lady Sheridan the \$200 for fourth horse.

HAMILTON PARK-NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 16.—Purse #2,000, ill horses; #1,000 to the first horse; #500 to the second; # ress; #1.000 to the foorth.
3 Danceles b, m. American Girl.

W. P. Doble's b, m. Lucy.

W. P. Doble's b, m. Lucy.

J. D. McMann's h, g. Moon ain Roy.

W. D. Grow's b, m. Last's Sheridan.

Time—2:25t, 2:25t, 2:25, 2:28, 2:28.

DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Doncaster September feeting closed to-day. The event of the day was the ace for the Doncaster Cup, which was won by the French filly Sornette: SUMMANY, for colts and filles, 3 years old

Doncaster Cup, value 300 noterwises, for coits and filles, 3 years and upward; with pains and penulties for age and previous successes; of the cup Course, about two miles and two furlouss. Major Federals is eth. f. Sorrer te, by Light, out of Surprise. Lord Falmonth's h. f. Gertrude, by Fannterer out of Queen Hertia. Capt. Machel's ch. c. Border Kinglat, by Ascenturer out of Mirian.

CRICKET.

YOUNG AMERICA VS. ST. GEORGE. The contest between these clubs which was amenced on the ground of the St. George Club at Hudson City, on Thursday, terminated yesterday afternoon in favor of the Young America Club of Philadelphia The following is the full score:

Ist Innings.

Bance, c. D. Newhall, b. C. Newhall, 2 b. C. Newhall, 0 b. C. Newhall, soper, h. C. Newhall. 4 b. C. Newhall. 6 between the D. Newhall. 4 b. C. Newhall. 6 between the solution of th

arter not out. 0 Johns, b. D. Newhall, Leg byes, 2; wides, 2; n. b., 1. 5 Byes, 3; leg byes, 1. The New-York vs. Paterson match resulted in (avor of New-York: score 173 to 8). One inning was played.

ERIE M. E. CONFERENCE - THE NEW CANON ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16 .- The new canon introduced into the Illinois M. E. Diocesan Convention, and re jected by a tie vote on Wednesday, was again brought before the Convention last night, and after expressions of strong protest against it by Messys. Sullivan, McGregword of defense from its friends, passed as follows: Yeas-Ministers, 37; laymen, 13. Nays-Ministers, 22; laymen, 7. The new article is as follows: No chrgyman shall resort to a cril court or tribune for the purpose of arm ting, impeding or avoiding any reclessational proceedings against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension ipse facto from the functions of the ministry. ory. Powers, Gardner, Thompson and others, and no

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN FXECUTION. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—At an execution to-day of four colored men, at Isle of Wight Court-House,

for murder, when the drop fell two of the ropes broke leaving two men dangling from the scaffold and the other two lying on the ground. The exeeutioner, after the two hanging ones died, which was not until 17 minutes had elapsed, marched the other two up on the scaffold, and hung them. There was much excitement among the crowd in and outside the jail yard when the rope broke, and the guard had to

AMERICAN RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Master Mechanics' Association continued their session this morning.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, H. M. Britton, I. C. and L. R. R.; Viceyear: President, H. M. Britton, I. C. and L. R.; Vice-Presidents, N. E. Chapman, C. and P. R. R.; J. B. Pen-dleton, S. and E. R. R.; Treasurer, S. J. Hayes, I. C. R. R.; Secretary, L. P. Dodge, office No. 63 Dearborn-st., Chi-cago, Ill. The members of the Association were given a banquet this evening by the manufacturers of this city.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 16 .- The Spinners' strike ended, and yesterday many of them went back to work. Some were accepted, others were rejected, and will not be employed again. Some of the mills compelled an agreement on the part of the workmen that they should belong to no more "Unions." The mills are now running, nearly all full. The strike has lasted two months. The loss in wages has been about \$500,000.

Hiram Ketchum, who died yesterday at Riverdale, Westchester County, age 78, was born in the Northern part of the State, and emigrated to this city more than forty years ago. He was a talented lawyer, a devoted Whig from the inception of the party, a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and a vigorous advocate of the public schools, which he ably defended in a sharp and well-remembered contest with Archbishop Hughes. Of late years he sympathized with the Democ-

> TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. grand ball was given in San Francisco on

... The U. S. steamer Brooklyn will sail to-mor-for Portsmouth, N. H., to bring the remains of the late Admiral

....The Annual Conference of the Unitarian Charches of Maine c'osed a three days' session in Saco yesterday. It was the largest and most interesting conference ever held by the Unitarians of that State. The United Presbyterian Synod of New-York its section of six days last Tuesday night, in West Hebron, Wash County. Sabbath-schools, Church extension, Theological Somi and other matters of interest to the Church received much after

tion. The following is a list of the American fishing vessels seized by the Casadian Marine Police schooner up to the present time for violation of the Fishery laws: The J. N. Nickerson. schooners Wompatick, A. N. Wassen, Minnie, and Lieste A. Parz. In addition to the above, the S. G. Marshall was seized by ther Majesty's ship-of-war Valorous, and taken to Charlottetown, P. K. L. Above seizures are waiting for adjudication in the courts. It is estimated that their value will not fall short of \$50,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Charles Leopold lost his life in Albany, yester-

The woolen mill of Mesers, Hoft & Ogle of nk, near Philadelphia, was partially burned yesterday. Los. 0; mannace, \$15,000

... Yesterday, Ann Josephine, 7 years of age, there of Dr. A. E. McDonald, fell from the roof of a building, in Bos-The Merrill House and barn at Warren, N. H. destroyed by fire resterday, also the barn and Veeks. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000.

John Moran, a desperate character, on Thursday, at East Roughton Mass, shot and instantly killed Constable C. M. Packard. The decreased served as a Licatemant in the lat Massachusette Carairy during the late way. He was 21 years of age. The muchecet exaped. In another part of the town, on the same day Dennis Carney, while drank killed his wife by nearly chopping of her head with a hatebet. Carney was arrested

POSTSCRIPT.

4 A. M.

ENGLAND OPPOSED TO MEDIATION BE-TWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA. IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER-AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

OF THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERN LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech this afternoon at Elgin, pronounced in the strongest manner sgainst intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality. But we have no desire whatever to be drawn into a quarrel not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall.

Mediation we tried before war. But when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of rights of parties, but a question of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but does its work decisively, and, if fter the parties have appealed to the sword we were to begin to mediate! then we should be wearing our neutrality exceedingly thin.

The conflicting nations known their own strength and what they require for security, If a third nation tries to interpose between them, whatever advice it gives it must take sides with either one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and throwing our moral might into the scale in favor of France. If, on the hand we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. That is exactly what in my judgment we ought to avoid.

Another reason why we ought to abstain from interference and mediation is, that it is not possible to act without leaving a lasting wound behind. Suppose we were to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled to listen to our advice. Prussian statesmen would feel that we had balked them in the me ment of success, and it would be a standing griev ance against us forever.

If we were to advise France to take terms from Prossia. Supposing she demands a cession of territory, would it be wise in us to associate England with what France would regard as humiliation She would ever after say England's hand was in the matter-England had put a pressure upon France to compel her to submit to what she ought to have resisted. Therefore I think if we really mean to keep En-

gland out of the conflict our only policy is that of forbearing from what I would call officious intervention between the parties. If both parties wished for our decision it would be our duty and pleasure to give it, and I am sure the people of England would think we should only be doing our duty. Be youd that, in my judgment, we ought not to go. We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have The two great nations have taken upon themselves

this tremendous struggle. They have appealed from right to force; force must decide between them; by force they must be guided-at least, so far as En gland is concerned, who, having done all she could to prevent this war, ought not to take upon herself any of the curdens or miseries that may follow. If they cannot protect the nation in a war with

such a country as Prussia whose troops are called from the counter, the loom, and the plough, of what use are they ? That result, if it come, is a victory for freedom; for an armed nation can only be a na tion of free men, by whose wishes Sovereigns must henceforth abide

The lessons of this war are first, what intelligence and organization can accomplish. Prussian success proves what a superior system of popular education can do, and the same thing applies to the superior ranks and generals of the Prussian army. Next, mark the destruction of a gallant "standing army by what is not a "standing army," but an armed nation. I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies

If the heart of t'e Prussian nation had not been in the war, it would have been vain to expect from it such extraordinary efforts. So when the people have to be consulted they will only fight when they see it is for their interest, and they will only think it for their interest when it is for the sacred idea of pro teeting their common country.

Whatever be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia entered upon it with n desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to promise more enlarged freedom than exists at present, to hold out a fair promise, if not for unusual peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as the one we are now witnessing. In that hope lies the compensation for much of the bloodshed and horrors of to-day.

THE CROPS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. Washington, Sept. 16 .- Corn-The Department of Agriculture in its report on the condition of the crops says: That corn has been injured somewhat in some localities by the drouth, wet weather, heat, worms and heavy frosts, but not injured sufficiently as yet to threaten a material reduction of the aggregate product heretofore anticipated. The only States showing a con dition below the average are: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Ore

Cotton.—There is considerable damage done to the cot-

Cotton.—There is considerable damage done to the cotton crop from rust, the worms and unfavorable August
weather, but the general prospect is not discouraging.
There is little in the figures, however, do indicate a decreased yield of cotton, and favorable weather henceforth must insure a considerable increase.

Wheat.—The return upon the wheat product pertains
chiefly to the condition of the crop when harvested,
though the figures indicate, in a measure, the extent of
the yield as compared with an average. At the date of
the reports, however, the grain had not been threshed
out to any considerable extent, so that the October returns must be had before an estimate of the aggregate
wheat production of the year can be made. The quality

out to any considerable extent, so that the October returns must be had before an estimate of the aggregate wheat production of the year can be made. The quality of the grain threshed is generally excellent—in many cases compensating for deficient quantity.

Rye. Oats. Earley, &c.—These crops were generally harvested in good condition, with slight local drawbacks. There is an apparent dimination in the tree crop and also in the barley. Tennessee, Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, are the only States which report the prospect of buckwheat above, or up to, an average. The Middle and Western States indicate a decline of 5 to 10 per cent. Yew-England, 15 to 20 per cent. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. The drouth has blighted the crop in some localities. the potato crop.

Hay.—In most of the States the quality of the hay crop is above an average.

Sorphum seems to have been entirely neglected east of Pennsylvaria. The crop in most of the Western States

Pennsylvania. The crop in most of the Western States is reported in a fair condition.

Sugar.-Louisiana and Florida report the sugar crop 5 to 10 per cent above the average. Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia report 10 per cent below an average. age.

Hops.-California is the only State that reports an in-

Hops.—California is the only State that reports an increased average in hops.

Tobacco.—This crop is reported 14 per cent below an
average in Connecticut, 7 below in Massachusetts, 10 in
Maryland, 17 in Mississippi, 4 in Texas, and 2 above in
New-York, 5 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Virginia, 14 in North
Carolina, 16 in South Carolina, 13 in Georgia, 10 in Arkaneas, 9 in Tennessee, 5 in West Virginia, 6 in Kentucky, 3
in Indiana, 2 in Ohio, and an average in Missouri, Ilinois,
and Michigan.

Apples.—Though there is much complaint of apples
falling during the last two months, and of retarded
farmy the caused by dry weather, a fair product is promgrowth caused by dry weather, a fair product is promised in the Eastern and Middle States generally, and in
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and

ised in the Enstern and Middle States generally, and in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Fannessee, and Kentucky with from six to nine-tenths of an averago crop in the Western States.

Fool.—A small general decline in wool is probable.

Hogs.—The conditions, as to size and weight, of stock hogs generally compares favorably with that of former years except in several of the Southern States and in Illinois, Indiana, New-Hampshire, Massashusetts, Connecticut, and Oregon which indicate depreciation in this regard.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Attorney-General Akerman still remains quite

Messrs, J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago authat their loss by the recent fire will not exceed \$200,000. e that their loss by the recent fire will not exceed \$200,000.

John V. Farwell of Chicago has announced his one to give \$20,000, the amount of his stock in the Farwell Hall get feward the establishment of a library for the Young Men's a sacrificity.